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Economic Development in Non-Metropolitan Utah

by J Paul Nielsen, Research Analyst

Introduction

Of 9,927 new firms established in Utah during the 1970's, 14 percent located in counties outside the state's most populous and industrialized area, the Wasatch Front.[1] Economic development of both metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas of the state are the primary concern of the Utah State Division of Economic and Industrial Development.

In recent years the Division has focused increased attention on the development of the economic resources available in Utah's non-metropolitan counties,[2] although not to the exclusion of development within the Wasatch Front. This report attempts to ascertain the status of economic development in those counties generally considered non-industrial and to determine what advantages exist for firms locating within their boundaries.

Industrial Location Criteria

To understand the location of industrial firms in non-metropolitan areas it is well to first review what industry seeks in any particular location. While location requirements vary greatly from industry to industry, there are general factors that apply in most approaches to location decisions. The Conference Board, an independent, nonprofit business research organization, explains that the exercise of choosing a profitable location ". . . includes those sites that offer the best possible economic advantages; those locations that offer a receptive business environment; those that are

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[1] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, County Business Patterns, 1970 and 1979 Editions.

[2] Non-metropolitan counties include all but Salt Lake, Davis, Weber, and Utah Counties.

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peculiarly advantageous from the product standpoint; some that have an environment or energy determinant; and those that offer a desirable 'quality of life' . . . Most decisions are based upon a combination of these and, in many cases, the right 'fit' of all of them."[3]

A recent survey of 55 companies in 33 major cities across the U.S. produced a list of key factors in plant location decisions.[4] Selected factors originating from the survey are listed briefly below in order of importance.

1. Access to markets and suppliers
2. Adequate labor supply
3. Energy requisite for product
4. Labor conditions, rates, and productivity
5. Community facilities and quality of life
6. Local taxes
7. Transportation

Most industries directly or indirectly produce for consumers, which means that they want to be near large numbers of people. Frequently, a firm is required to locate near similar industries in order to purchase inputs from common suppliers and to monitor changes in state-of-the-art technology. Many firms are labor intensive and must employ large numbers of people in a single plant; therefore they locate in areas with large labor markets.

Raw materials and energy resources frequently require firms to locate near a source of inputs. Availability of adequate transportation facilities, interstate highways, rail transportation or a major airport becomes increasingly important as energy costs rise. Finally, firms look for areas which provide adequate community services and a low tax rate. Unfortunately, for many rural communities these two factors are inversely related. Generally, a relatively large tax base, diffused over a large population results in both adequate services and a low tax obligation. Areas with smaller populations must necessarily do without some services or provide service as a disproportionate tax burden.

Rural Economic Development

It is obvious that many rural communities have trouble satisfying even a minimum level of these locational criteria. But not every rural town can realistically expect industrial growth. Comparatively few small towns can attract industry--there simply are not enough industrial plants or other job-creating opportunities to go around.

Due to the locational limitations of rural communities, most development in such areas has been related to agriculture, natural resource extraction, tourism, or small manufacturing. The first three sectors, agriculture, tourism, and natural resource extraction are important to rural economic development because they most often represent a natural advantage for the rural community. The natural or comparative advantage is usually the proximity to a raw material or natural resource. In almost all these cases a processing operation (coal, lumber, oil) represents a high value added activity that offsets the feasibility of shipping the raw material to urban locations for processing. For example, the lumber industry locates near the natural resource of timber, coal mining and processing and some support industries locate near coal deposits, and so forth. Likewise, recreational development locates near a potential recreational attraction (a natural resource) such as a lake, a scenic wonder

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[3]The Conference Board, "Factors in Corporate Locational Decisions," Information Bulletin, Number 66, p. 4, 1979.

[4]The Conference Board.

(such as Bryce Canyon) or terrain suitable for skiing.

Natural resources need not be involved in the process of productivity directly but may only influence the location of markets. Areas which have a special offering of climatic conditions and physical environment--known as "amenity resources"--exert a strong draw on industries which have relatively weak ties to resource inputs and market centers.[5] Examples of such industries may be labor-oriented in terms of requiring unskilled or semi-skilled workers, such as the apparel industries.

Proximity to raw materials or natural resources is probably the single most important aspect for development in non-metropolitan areas. However, this proximity does not explain all rural development. Non-metropolitan locations often prove advantageous for small manufacturing firms that do not have critical transportation requirements, highly skilled or large labor supply requirements, or material requirements necessary to support processing of raw material supply. They locate in rural areas to take advantage of favorable wage conditions.

Often these small manufacturing firms are nothing more than subsidiaries of larger companies, generally a sub-assembly plant, which "feeds" a main assembly plant. These "feeder plants" are usually most successful for manufacturers in expanding industries requiring an unskilled labor base. In addition, the product manufactured is typically a high volume/low unit cost item that is easy to produce and handle and one for which transportation costs are not excessive. The most notable example of a successful feeder plant operation is the expansion of Sperry-Univac into Ephraim, Utah.

Officials at Sperry-Univac indicate that labor force availability and low turnover rates were the major factors in the location decision. Non-metropolitan employees in Utah, according to Sperry-Univac, tend to be conscientious workers and exhibit a great degree of company loyalty. The employees' "willingness to accept challenges . . ." has resulted in the expansion of production from computer cables and harnesses to also include printed circuits.

Metropolitan vs. Non-Metropolitan Utah Economies

As can be seen in Table 1, employment in all industry sectors grew at an annual rate of 3.7 percent in the non-metropolitan counties of the state from 1970 to 1979. This is compared to a 3.3 percent annual increase experienced by the metropolitan counties over the same period. Whereas employment in half of the sectors in the metro counties grew at faster rates than did their non-metro counterparts, mining, manufacturing, trade, and government employment all increased at a faster pace in the non-metro counties.

The largest disparity between growth rates is found in the mining sector. Mining employment grew at an 8.8 percent rate each year between 1970 and 1979 in those counties not considered metropolitan. Conversely, mining employment in Salt Lake, Davis, Weber, and Utah Counties decreased 1.4 percent each year during the same period. Given the importance of natural resource endowment to rural development, this disparity is not unexpected. As of 1979, nearly 11,000 workers were employed in mining related activities in the non-metropolitan counties.

Growing at a 5.1 percent rate each year, manufacturing employment increased from less than 10,000 workers in 1970 to nearly 16,000 in 1979 in the non-metro counties of the state. Employment in the trade sector, including both wholesale trade and retail trade, increased 5.4 percent annually to a total of over 21,000

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[5] Harry S. Perloff and London Wingo, Jr., Natural Resource Endowment and Regional Economic Growth, Resources for the Future, Inc., p. 9, 1960.

Table 1

NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN METRO AND NON-METRO COUNTIES
IN UTAH BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR*
(1970-1979)

	1970			1979			Annual Change 1970-1979		
	Non-Metro	Metro	Total	Non-Metro	Metro	Total	Non-Metro	Metro	Total
Mining	4,399	8,069	12,639	10,705	6,989	17,694	9.8	(1.4)	3.4
Construction	3,055	11,328	14,383	7,218	26,424	33,642	9.0	9.4	9.4
Manufacturing	9,668	43,342	53,010	13,924	70,810	84,734	5.3	4.6	4.7
Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities	3,799	19,434	23,233	5,036	28,537	33,573	2.9	3.9	3.8
Trade	12,600	67,260	79,860	21,329	108,049	129,378	5.4	4.9	4.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	2,918	14,311	17,229	4,990	22,827	27,817	6.4	6.2	6.6
Services and Miscellaneous	9,305	30,110	39,415	15,201	85,051	100,252	5.5	5.4	5.2
Government	14,625	34,411	49,036	20,795	87,434	121,229	2.3	2.7	2.7
Total	60,500	242,115	302,615	99,199	466,121	564,419	5.7	5.3	5.4

*Metro counties include Salt Lake, Davis, Utah, and Weber counties.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Annual Report, 1970, 1979.

people by 1979. By comparison, employment in the metro counties of Utah in the manufacturing and trade sectors grew at 4.6 percent and 4.9 percent, respectively, over the same period. Such moderately strong growth in these tandem sectors signifies a transition from reliance on externally initiated growth to internally propagated development.

The fastest growing sector in terms of the numbers of employees from 1970 to 1979 in non-metropolitan Utah was the construction industry. Employment in this sector increased at a 9.0 percent clip annually during the decade, reaching over 7,000 workers by 1979.

One of the leading inducements for firms to locate in non-metropolitan areas is the lower rates of pay available in these locations. Table 2 lists the average monthly wages paid by industry and compares Utah's metropolitan counties to its non-metropolitan counties. This savings may amount to a sizeable sum even after one year's operation. A manufacturing firm which employs 1,000 workers, for example, would have saved over $800,000 in 1979 by locating in a non-metro area. A retail trade firm, employing 100 workers, would have saved over $260,000 in 1979.

According to Table 2, the non-metropolitan counties are fast losing this competitive advantage as wage rates continue to gain on those paid in the metropolitan counties. By 1979, five of the eight sector classifications experienced a faster rate of increase in non-metro counties than was experienced in the metro counties. Average monthly wages in the financial sector increased 11.9 percent annually from $268 per month in 1970 to $827 per month in 1979. At the same time, financial sector wages in the metro counties increased from $558 a month to $969 a month, an annual increase of 5.7 percent.

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Table 2

AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES IN METRO AND NON-METRO COUNTIES IN UTAH*
(1970-1979)

	1970		1979		Annual Percent Change 1970-1979	
	Non-Metro	Metro	Non-Metro	Metro	Non-Metro	Metro
Mining	$727	$775	$1,651	$1,824	8.6	8.9
Construction	711	683	1,346	1,238	6.6	6.1
Manufacturing	651	654	1,107	1,174	5.8	3.2
Trans., Comm. & Pub. Util.	480	727	1,390	1,462	11.3	7.4
Trade	301	434	583	800	6.8	6.3
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	268	336	627	969	11.9	5.7
Services & Miscellaneous	299	363	640	801	7.9	8.2
Government	533	607	960	1,079	4.9	5.9

*Metro counties include Salt Lake, Davis, Utah and Weber Counties.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Annual Report, 1970-1979, and the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Average monthly wages in the transportation sector were up by 11.3 percent in non-metropolitan counties as compared to 7.4 percent in metropolitan areas. Construction wages in Salt Lake, Davis, Weber, and Utah Counties are less then those paid in other areas of the state and have increased at a slower rate, perhaps the result of incentives paid to employees for construction inducement.

Average monthly wages paid to miners, the highest paid employees of all sectors, increased at almost identical rates in both metro and non-metro counties from 1970 to 1979. This phenomenon may be due to the relatively high proportion of unionized workers in the mining industry throughout the entire state.

Non-Metropolitan Development

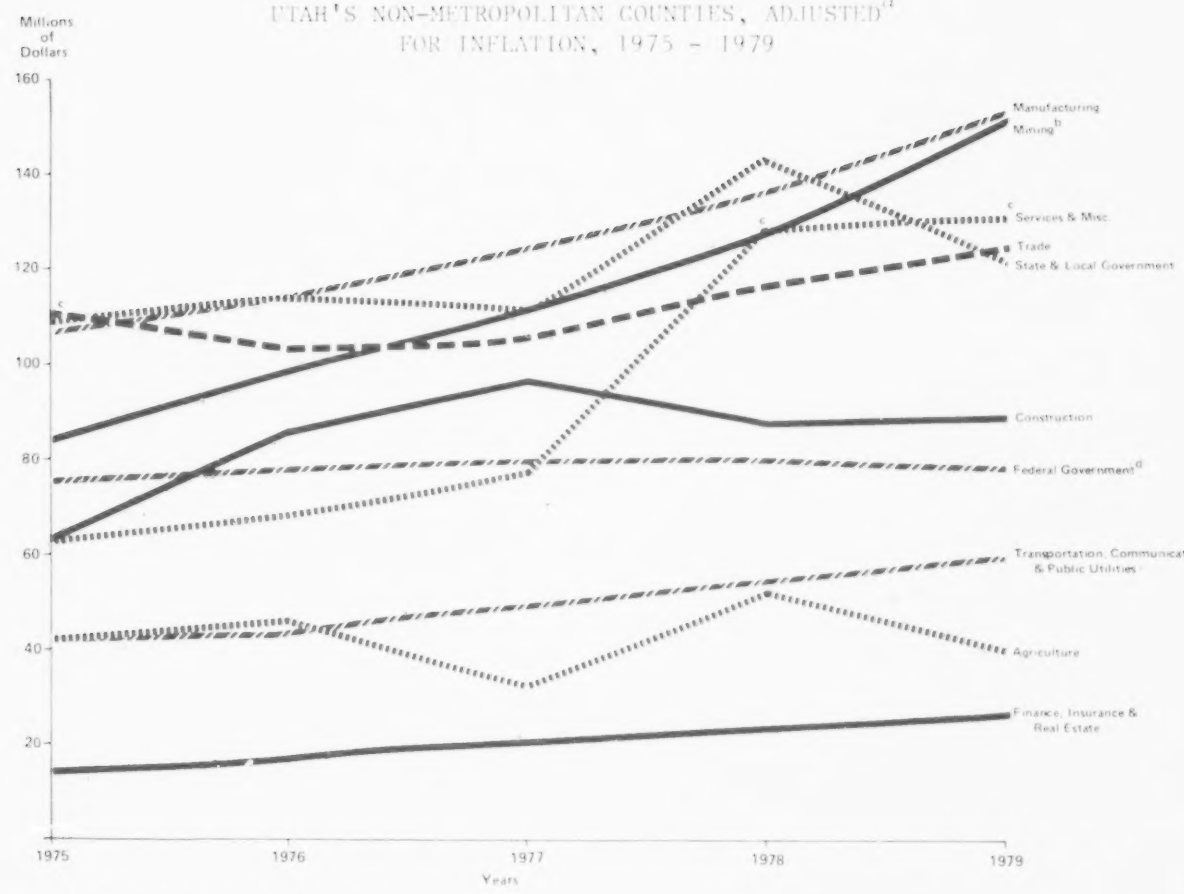
Examination of total wages and earnings paid in each industry sector, and adjusted for inflation, shows a certain degree of diversification of activity throughout the aggregate non-metropolitan economy. Figure 1 shows the growth of earnings by industry as adjusted by the personal consumption expenditure deflator for the non-metropolitan counties in Utah from 1975 to 1979.

Manufacturing and mining emerge as the leading sectors, with manufacturing growing 9 percent annually and mining increasing 17 percent each year. These two sectors along with services and trade tend to sustain the non-metro counties.

Services, usually considered to contain most of the tourism-related businesses, indicates a general rise despite the depressing influence of increasing travel costs on the sector. Transportation, communication and public utilities are becoming increasingly important to non-metropolitan counties in

Figure 1

TOTAL WAGES AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY IN UTAH'S NON-METROPOLITAN COUNTIES, ADJUSTED[a] FOR INFLATION, 1975 - 1979



[a]Adjusted by the Personal Consumption Expenditure Deflator (1972 = 100)

[b]Includes Davis and Weber Counties

[c]Corrected due to disclosure restrictions

[d]Civilian employment only

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Information System (Washington, D.C.)

Utah, growing nearly 10 percent annually. The financial sector reported a 15 percent growth trend in total real, inflation adjusted wages and earnings paid.

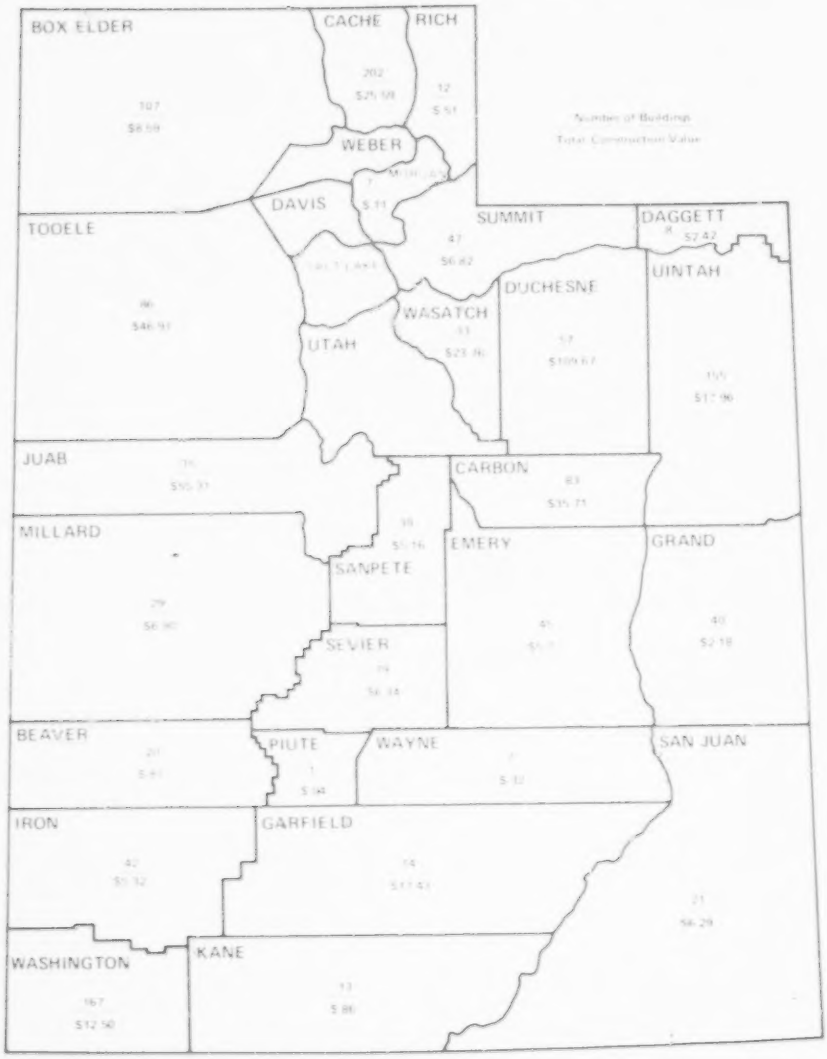
The government sector exerts a large influence in the non-metro economy, although wages and earnings from the federal government have remained somewhat constant from 1975 through 1979. The state and local government sector appears to experience slow growth, although such growth is characterized by wide variations. It is also interesting to note the relative unimportant role the agricultural sector plays in the non-metropolitan economy in Utah as compared to other industry sectors. Agriculture provides less in earnings and wages than does any other sector except finance.

When taken aggregately, the combined wages and earnings paid in all non-metropolitan counties indicate strong growth patterns although such aggregation tends to smooth out county variances. Unfortunately, individual rural county economies are generally not well diversified and extreme changes may occur, triggered by an increase or decline in only one or two employment sectors.

Industrial Building Activity

Industrial building activity is an excellent measure of the magnitude of investment in industrial expansion. From 1975 through 1980 nearly $280 million was invested in new facilities in Utah's non-metropolitan counties. Figure 2

Figure 2
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION OF INDUSTRY AND INDUSTRY RELATED BUILDINGS[a]
IN NON-METROPOLITAN UTAH, 1975 - 1980
(value in millions of dollars)



[a]Includes industrial, service stations and repair garages, office, bank and professional, public utility, stores and other mercantile buildings.

Source: University of Utah, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, *Utah Construction Report*, 1975 - 1980.

displays the number and value of industrial and industry-related buildings accumulated from 1975 to 1980, distributed among the 25 non-metro counties.

During this period, construction of 1,336 industrial buildings was authorized, comprising 23 percent of the state's total new industrial buildings. Total valuation, $279.4 million, also represents 23 percent of the total investment in new industrial space for the state.

Almost 70 percent of the total valuation of construction occurring in the non-metro counties was attributable to five counties: Carbon, Duchesne, Summit, Wasatch, and Uintah. Nearly 45 percent was centered in Duchesne and Uintah Counties alone, undoubtedly due to the richness of the natural resource endowment in the area.

Utah Business Statistics

Statewide Statistical Data

	May 1981	April 1981	May 1980	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average May 1981	12 Month Average May 1980	% Chg.
Agriculture							
Cash Receipts from Farm Marketing (thous. of dol.)	42,698	35,847	41,449	3.0	na	44,228.1	na
Livestock and Livestock Products (thous. of dol.)	32,364	30,937	31,084	4.1	na	34,266.8	na
Crops (thous. of dol.)	10,334	4,910	10,365	-0.3	na	9,957.2	na
Avg. Prices Rec'd by Farmers (15th of each mo.)(dol.):							
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thou.)	63.3	59.8	63.0	0.5	63.1	66.3	-4.8
Lambs (cwt)	63.0	60.1	63.1	-0.2	58.8	61.2	-3.9
Turkeys (per lb.)	.46	.44	.380	21.1		na	
Milk, Wholesale (cwt)	12.8	12.9	12.2	4.9	13.4	12.2	9.8
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)	63.0	68.0	63.0	0.0	70.7	60.0	17.8
Livestock Slaughtered (live weight):							
Cattle (thous. of lbs)	17,637	17,760	17,253	2.3	18,179.7	16,425.8	10.7
Calves (thous. of lbs.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Sheep and Lambs (thous. of lbs.)	206	186	201	2.5	223.5	232.2	-3.8
Hogs and Pigs (thous. of lbs.)	3,305	3,269	2,900	14.0	3,126.5	2,801.4	11.6
Finance							
Loans, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	3,319	3,179	3,219	3.1	3,202.6	3,152.9	1.6
Investments, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	949	930	814	16.6	921.9	825.2	11.7
Deposits, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	4,125	4,114	3,905	5.6	4,011.8	3,886.0	3.3
Demand Deposits of Banks, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[a]	68	70	58	-17.2	59.5	56.7	4.9
Other Demand Deposits, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[a]	1,003	1,072	1,242	-19.1	1,146.1	1,201.4	-4.6
Time Deposits, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[a]	3,071	2,971	2,604	17.9	2,809.5	2,628.4	6.9
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)[b]	1,730.3	1,752.3	1,728.3	1.3	na	1,685.4	na
Sale of U.S. Savings Bonds--Series E & H (thous. of dol.)	1,119.0	1,244.0	1,201.1	-7.1			
New Corporation (no.)							
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.)	360	337	404	38.6	495.4	400.0	23.9
Total Tax Collections	83,290.0	176,048.1	93,541.4	18.2	82,350.2	75,599.9	8.9
Sales & Use Tax	4,256.6	87,699.3	3,902.9	9.1		29,087.5	
Motor Fuel Tax	5,635.1	4,296.8	8,713.0	-35.3	5,000.1	5,302.5	-5.7
Individual Income Tax	29,872.4	84,979.4	24,772.3	20.6	29,869.0	26,515.8	12.7
Corporation Franchise Tax	1,934.0	3,869.9	1,727.8	13.1	4,364.4	3,639.6	19.9
Employment							
Civilian Labor Force (thous.)[c]	633.6	618.6	633.0	0.4	640.0	615.6	4.0
Total Employed Persons	591.9	583.9	592.7	-0.1	607.7	585.0	3.9
Unemployed	43.8	34.0	40.3	8.7	37.8	28.6	32.2
Percent Total Labor Force	6.9	5.5	6.4	7.8	6.1	4.7	29.8
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs)	584.1	548.2	583.6	0.1	569.6	550.8	3.4
Manufacturing	87.7	86.7	88.6	-1.0	92.9	87.1	6.7
Mining	20.4	18.9	19.4	5.2	17.7	18.2	-2.8
Contract Constructuion	30.9	29.6	33.3	-7.8	33.7	35.4	-4.8
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	34.0	33.8	34.3	-1.4	35.6	33.7	5.6
Wholesale Trade	35.3	35.4	34.1	4.1	37.1	33.4	11.1
Retail Trade	93.2	93.5	93.3	0.4	99.8	94.9	5.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	26.1	25.9	25.6	2.0	26.8	25.9	3.9
Services[d]	101.6	99.2	98.3	2.9	105.4	96.9	8.8
Federal Government	37.9	37.3	38.6	-1.8	37.9	36.8	3.0
State Government[e]	31.1	33.1	32.1	-3.1	33.7	32.0	5.3
Local Government[e]	33.6	36.1	33.6	0.0	36.9	35.4	2.7
Average Weekly Hours							
Manufacturing	40.3	40.2	39.5	2.0	39.8	39.1	0.5
Mining	43.4	41.9	41.0	5.9	42.3	41.3	2.4
Contract Construction	33.1	37.6	35.7	-14.2	36.7	37.5	-2.1
Wholesale Trade	38.8	37.8	37.4	-1.6	38.0	37.5	1.3
Retail Trade	28.2	27.1	28.8	-1.0	27.4	28.0	-2.1
Amount of Unemployment Comp. (thous. of dol.)	3,958.2	3,989.4	9,371.3	-57.8	6,676.6	4,590.3	45.4
Construction							
Total Construction (thous. of dol.)	126,300	161,000	73,400	67.3	94,466.9	107,816.1	-12.4
Residential	46,900	96,500	30,700	189.6	50,731.1	42,413.5	19.7
Nonresidential	24,000	89,800	44,100	-40.3	34,924.7	53,663.5	-34.9
Public Works and Utilities	3,400	1,400	12,000	-71.7	9,233.8	13,311.3	-30.6
Total Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)[f]	109,702.1	136,426.6	70,283.6	49.3	91,150.9	81,093.5	12.4
Residential	80,435.9	98,130.2	30,143.9	67.3	41,029.5	30,539.6	34.4
Nonresidential	23,147.6	29,439.8	33,173.3	28.0	41,778.2	35,196.2	18.7
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	12,118.6	8,856.6	6,966.4	296.2	8,881.3	7,006.1	26.8
New Dwelling Units (no.)	410	1,113	790	13.2	961.0	1,002.9	-4.2
Tourism/Travel							
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)	368,964	302,903	378,249	-2.6	330,808.7	379,372.3	-12.8
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines[g]	55,122	51,010	49,117	8.2	48,039.7	36,871.6	3.0
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	30.3	23.5	5.3	471.7	na	197.5	na
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	2,033.3	1,331.6	2,127.1	-4.4	1,010.1	976.2	3.5
General							
New Cars and Truck Sales	36.2	na	2,792	34.1	na	na	na
C.P.I. (National Index -- 1967 = 100)	291.3	289.0	267.6	9.6			
Telephones in Service. (Business)	77,400	77,113	76,486	1.3			
Telephones in Service. (Residential)	419,009	419,652	400,932	4.5			
Electric Customers (Commercial)[f]	36,394	35,671	30,569	19.0			
Electric Customers (Residential)[f]	382,373	383,135	348,244	10.3			
Natural Gas Customers (Residential & Commercial)	384,110	384,920	373,302	2.8			
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	546	547	563	-3.7			
Production							
Net Electric Power Utilized (mil. of kwh)			982.8			1,024.8	
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	5,307.9	4,179.8	3,692.2	43.0			
Crude Oil Production (thous. of bbls.)	na	na	2,035.0	na	na	2,176.4	na
Natural Gas Production (mil. of cu. ft.)	na	na	7,471.1	na	na	6,508.6	na
Coal (thous. short tons)	712	865	803	-11.3	957.2	910.8	5.1
Copper (thous. metric tons)[g]	17,905	17,533	16,922	5.8	13,417.9	15,777.1	-15.0

Utah Business Statistics

Multi-County Planning District Statix Statistical Data	May 1981	April 1981	May 1980	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average May 1981	12 Month Average May 1980	% Chg.
Wasatch Front (Salt Lake, Tooelg, Davis, Weber, Morgan							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	395.9	397.1	404.0	-2.0	406.0	403.8	0.5
Auth. Permit Construction (Mil. of dol.)[a]	40.6	85.1	42.2	-3.8	50.2	54.2	-7.4
New Dwelling Units	380	698	423	-10.2	538.6	643.3	-16.3
Postal Receipts (thous.)	4,882.5	5,295.8	4,092.9	19.3	4,709.5	4,970.3	-5.3
Electric Customers (Residential)	276,061	276,410	271,042	1.9	274,393.2	265,469.7	3.4
Electric Customers (Commercial)	22,387	22,293	21,524	4.0	22,095.0	21,018.9	5.1
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	284,296	284,839	277,495	2.5			
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	409	421	431	-5.1			
Department Store Sales (mil. of dol.)	36,819	36,454	30,012	22.7	37,256.8	33,975.4	9.7
Salt Lake City							
Non-Ag. Employment (Salt Lake and Tooele)(thous.)[a]	299.6	300.5	306.2	-2.2	309.2	303.0	2.1
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	12.9	48.6	7.4	74.3	15.3	14.7	4.1
New Dwelling Units	118	450	12	883.3	74.1	50.4	47.0
Postal Receipts (thous.)	3,976.2	4,312.5	3,309.8	20.1	3,817.8	4,043.9	-5.6
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	56,966	57,200	57,072	-0.2			
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	153	157	160	-3.1			
Telephones in Service (Business)[g]	41,721	41,830	42,170	-1.1			
Telephones in Service (Residential)[g]	214,700	214,868	209,660	2.4			
Ogden							
Non-Ag. Employment (Weber, Morgan, Davis)(thous.)[a]	96.3	96.6	97.9	-1.6	97.8	96.6	1.2
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	5.9	7.1	9.3	-36.6	4.6	4.4	4.6
New Dwelling Units	7	12	8	-12.5	22.6	37.1	-39.1
Postal Receipts	397.2	407.0	327.7	15.7	368.3	388.8	-5.3
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	22,073	22,121	21,633	1.9			
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	51	52	58	-12.1			
Telephones in Service (Business)[h]	7,005	6,981	6,879	1.8			
Telephones in Service (Residential)[h]	43,436	43,602	42,612	2.0			
Mountainland (Utah, Wasatch, Summit Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	69.6	68.9	71.1	-3.0	72.9	72.1	1.1
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)[a]	22.9	28.7	18.4	24.5	16.5	15.5	6.5
New Dwelling Units	240	140	148	62.2	149.9	200.1	-25.1
Postal Receipts (thous.)	669.5	694.9	544.5	23.0	628.6	654.3	-3.9
Electric Customers (Residential)	33,427	33,752	33,066	61.6	55,768.7	32,150.2	73.5
Electric Customers (Commercial)	6,484	5,868	3,136	106.8	6,163.3	3,017.1	104.3
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	59,952	60,213	58,135	3.1			
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	75	81	86	12.8			
Provo							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)(Utah Co.)[a]	62.9	63.0	65.8	-4.4	67.2	66.0	1.8
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)[a]	1.5	11.9	8.2	-81.7	3.2	3.3	-3.0
New Dwelling Units	21	9	19	10.5	25.8	38.8	-33.5
Postal Receipts (thous.)	389.9	393.3	301.0	29.5	354.4	357.0	-0.7
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	15,617	15,584	15,305	2.0			
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	35	36	41	[illegible]			
Telephones in Service (Business)[j]	6,372	6,367	6,306	1.0			
Telephones in Service (Residential)[j]	37,177	37,146	36,150	2.8			
Central Utah (Juab, Millard, Sappete, Sevier, Piute, Wayne)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	12.9	13.0	13.3	-3.0	12.8	13.2	-3.0
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)[a]	4.4	3.7	1.5	193.3	7.9	2.2	259.1
New Dwelling Units	45	70	30	50.0	38.8	33.5	15.8
Postal Receipts (thous.)	69.9	83.0	57.5	21.6	78.0	74.9	4.1
Electric Customers (Residential)	9,272	9,261	9,011	2.9	9,135.6	8,832.2	3.4
Electric Customers (Commercial)	1,752	1,762	1,975	-11.3	1,778.8	1,918.4	-7.3
Uintah Basin (Duchesne, Daggett, Uintah Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	11.7	11.3	11.3	1.7	11.0	11.5	-4.4
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)[a]	25.0	2.6	1.0	2,400.0	4.1	2.7	51.9
New Dwelling Units	65	60	25	160.0	37.1	23.9	55.2
Postal Receipts (thous.)	89.1	80.8	61.0	46.1	80.2	62.9	28.0
Electric Customers (Residential)	5,178	5,152	4,916	5.3	5,030.11	4,803.7	4.7
Electric Customers (Commercial)	761	752	787	-3.3	735.8	764.2	-3.7
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	4,797	4,816	4,660	2.9			
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	5	5	7	28.6			
Bear River (Box Elder, Cache, Rich Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	32.0	32.5	32.8	-2.4	5.9	31.1	-81.0
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)[a]	3.2	2.8	2.8	14.3	5.3	4.6	15.2
New Dwelling Units	46	46	59	-22.0	75.8	68.1	11.3
Postal Receipts (thous.)	251.3	236.7	203.4	23.5	228.8	225.5	1.5
Electric Customers (Residential)	25,748	25,688	14,303	80.0	27,311.1	13,969.2	95.5
Electric Customers (Commercial)	3,203	3,198	1,701	88.3	3,426.0	1,691.4	102.6
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	25,267	25,188	24,307	3.9			
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	46	46	46	-4.3			
Southeastern (Carbon, Emery, Grand, San Juan Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	20.1	16.9	19.7	2.0	19.2	20.1	-4.5
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)[a]	1.5	7.2	2.1	-28.6	3.4	2.2	54.6
New Dwelling Units	20	50	45	-55.6	38.2	33.8	13.0
Postal Receipts (thous.)	65.1	70.3	56.7	14.8			
Electric Customers (Residential)	11,142	11,153	10,904	2.2	11,086.6	10,635.3	4.2
Electric Customers (Commercial)	1,440	1,442	1,466	-1.8	1,422.0	1,404.3	1.3
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	9,524	9,864	8,995	5.9			
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	13	14	15	-13.3			
Southwestern (Beaver, Iron, Washington, Garfield, Kane Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	16.8	16.9	16.6	1.2	16.2	16.6	-2.4
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)[a]	4.9	6.0	2.8	75.0	4.5	4.5	0.0
New Dwelling Units	113	51	60	88.3	82.4	69.3	18.9
Postal Receipts (thous.)	115.5	119.4	87.4	32.2	107.0	109.1	-1.9
Electric Customers (Residential)	1,745	1,719	na	na			
Electric Customers (Commercial)	365	356	na	na			

Utah Business Statistics

Statewide Statistical Data	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980	% Change From Year Ago	June 1981	12 Months Endings June 1980	% Chge.
Agriculture							
Cash Receipts from Farm Marketing (thous. of dol.)							
Livestock and Livestock Products (thous. of dol.)	33,847	na	41,804	-18.7	na	43,902.3	na
Crops (thous. of dol.)	30,937	na	40,423	-23.5	na	34,684.3	na
Avg. Prices Rec'd by Farmers (15th of each mo.)(dol.):	2,910	na	1,381	42.5	na	9,217.9	na
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thou.)							
Lambs (cwt)	59.8	61.2	61.7	-3.1	63.1	66.4	-5.3
Turkeys (per lb.)	60.1	59.0	51.0	18.3	58.8	61.1	-3.7
Milk, Wholesale (cwt)	.44	.450	.408	18.9	na	na	na
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)	125	134	120	7.1	134	122	9.9
Livestock Slaughtered (live weight):	68.0	71.0	68.5	-.4	70.7	59.0	19.8
Cattle (thous. of lbs)							
Calves (thous. of lbs.)	17,760	18,125	19,778	-10.1	18,238.2	16,355.5	11.0
Sheep and Lambs (thous. of lbs.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Hogs and Pigs (thous. of lbs.)	188	204	224	-15.7	224.1	234.3	-4.8
Finance	1,269	1,366	1,311	-3.1	1,042.7	2,732.9	12.3
Loans, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]							
Investments, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	3,179	3,230	3,212	-1.0	3,194.3	3,142.3	1.7
Deposits, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	936	928	821	14.0	910.6	826.2	10.2
Demand Deposits of Banks, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[a]	4,114	4,120	3,892	5.7	3,995.5	3,879.3	3.1
Other Demand Deposits, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[a]	70	80	86	-8.1	80.3	36.9	6.0
Time Deposits, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[a]	1,072	1,080	1,132	-5.3	1,165.8	1,195.6	-2.5
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)[b]	2,971	2,980	2,654	11.9	2,770.6	2,624.3	5.6
Sale of U.S. Savings Bonds--Series E & H (thous. of dol.)	1,752.3	1,759.8	1,696.0	3.3	1,736.9	1,676.6	3.6
New Corporation (no.)	1,244.0	na	962.0	29.3	na	2,239.9	na
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.)							
Total Tax Collections	537	562	426	26.7	482.4	400.6	20.4
Sales & Use Tax	176,048.1	71,159.2	154,970.7	13.6	81,537.5	74,308.9	9.4
Motor Fuel Tax	87,699.3	na	67,321.5	30.2	na	32,768.7	na
Individual Income Tax	4,296.8	4,393.7	5,309.3	-19.1	5,256.6	4,913.8	7.0
Corporation Franchise Tax	64,979.4	23,922.8	51,796.4	25.5	29,444.0	26,126.0	13.0
Employment	3,869.9	23,702.8	7,727.8	-49.9	4,345.5	3,593.9	-21.0
Civilian Labor Force (thous.)[c]							
Total Employed Persons	618.6	623.6	632.6	-2.2	639.8	612.3	4.5
Unemployed	585.5	589.3	603.9	-3.0	607.8	582.8	4.3
Percent Total Labor Force	33.0	34.3	28.7	15.0	37.5	27.5	36.4
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs)	5.3	5.3	4.5	17.8	6.1	4.6	32.6
Manufacturing	548.2	554.7	567.5	-3.4	569.6	549.0	3.8
Mining	86.7	89.3	90.6	-4.3	93.0	86.5	7.5
Contract Construction	16.9	16.7	18.0	-6.1	17.6	18.2	-3.3
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	29.6	28.1	31.8	-12.4	33.9	35.2	-3.7
Wholesale Trade	33.8	34.9	35.1	-3.7	35.6	33.5	6.3
Retail Trade	35.4	35.2	34.3	1.4	37.0	33.2	11.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	93.5	93.0	95.7	-2.3	99.8	94.3	5.6
Services[d]	25.8	26.1	27.1	-4.4	26.9	25.8	4.3
Federal Government	99.2	101.8	101.4	-2.2	103.2	96.3	9.2
State Government[e]	37.5	38.4	37.8	-0.8	38.0	36.7	3.5
Local Government[e]	33.1	33.5	33.4	-0.9	33.8	31.9	6.0
Average Weekly Hours	36.5	37.7	36.1	1.1	36.9	35.3	2.9
Manufacturing							
Mining	40.2	39.6	40.3	-0.4	39.2	39.0	0.5
Contract Construction	41.9	42.2	40.2	4.2	42.1	41.3	2.0
Wholesale Trade	37.0	37.8	37.1	-0.4	37.2	37.4	-1.0
Retail Trade	37.0	37.4	37.5	-1.3	38.0	37.5	1.3
Amount of Unemployment Comp. (thous. of dol.)	25.5	25.8	25.0	0.4	25.4	27.9	-1.8
Construction	1,989.4	2,240.3	2,285.7	-13.3	2,625.6	4,377.9	51.3
Total Construction (thous. of dol.)							
Residential	141,600	97,200	154,100	-8.9	90,223.2	116,701.4	-22.7
Nonresidential	94,300	91,900	97,000	-2.8	43,901.1	46,835.0	-6.3
Public Works and Utilities	80,500	74,400	92,000	-12.9	36,849.7	56,245.7	-35.0
Total Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)[f]	1,400	1,400	1,400	0.0	9,117.1	14,172.9	-36.0
Residential	130,427.6	80,213.4	144,000.0	-9.4	86,241.0	83,736.4	3.0
Nonresidential	79,100.0	81,900.0	89,500.0	-11.6	61,435.3	11,977.5	15.8
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	40,449.8	44,964.1	48,000.0	-15.7	40,992.4	36,446.7	12.5
New Dwelling Units (no.)	5,196.0	3,200.0	5,000.0	3.9	6,126.3	7,282.5	11.6
Tourism/Travel	1,210	1,200	1,200	0.8	931.0	1,087.5	-12.6
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)							
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines[f]	401,470	382,500	423,000	-5.1	331,815.8	382,302.0	-13.3
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	41,000	37,000	41,000	0.0	39,709.9	38,694.2	2.6
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	1,331.6	1,200.0	1,231.0	8.2	1,016.1	973.1	4.4
General							
New Cars and Truck Sales	1,000	800	1,000	na	na	na	na
C.P.I. (National Index -- 1967 = 100)	269.0	268.7	246.8	9.0	257.0	229.4	12.0
Telephones in Service. (Business)	77,411	77,158	75,450	2.6	77,031.8	75,191.4	2.5
Telephones in Service. (Residential)	419,092	417,000	408,612	2.6	418,484.7	403,213.4	3.8
Electric Customers (Commercial)[f]	33,067	33,023	30,580	8.1		31,617.2	
Electric Customers (Residential)[f]	383,113	381,443	344,100	11.3		344,526.6	
Natural Gas Customers (Residential & Commercial)	384,420	382,466	373,360	3.1	378,101.5	366,418.5	3.2
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	961	960	919	-8.4	583.9	643.4	-9.3
Production							
Net Electric Power Utilized (=Il. of Kwh)		1,162.7	1,001.4			1,031.0	
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	1,179.8	1,003.8	1,031.6	3.2	1,064.7	4,621.8	-12.1
Crude Oil Production (thous. of bbls.)	na	na	2,031.9	na	na	2,188.5	na
Natural Gas Production (mil. of cu. ft.)	na	na	6,316.5	na	na	6,348.5	na
Coal (thous. short tons)	863	841	725	19.3	964.8	943.6	2.3
Copper (thous. metric tons)[g]	17,333	13,735	16,309	7.5	13,336.0	15,833.7	-15.8

Utah Business Statistics

Multi County Planning District Statix Statistical Data	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average June 1981	12 Month Average June 1980	% Chg.
Wasatch Front (Salt Lake, Tooele, Davis, Weber, Morgan							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	397.1	394.2	404.4	-1.8	406.7	404.1	0.6
Auth. Permit Construction (Mil. of dol.)	85.1	35.3	29.8	185.6	50.3	53.2	-5.5
New Dwelling Units	698	389	494	77.2	542.2	648.6	-16.4
Postal Receipts (thous.)	5,295.8	5,194.6	4,417.1	19.9	4,643.7	4,970.2	-6.6
Electric Customers (Residential)	276,410	276,711	271,216	1.9	273,974.9	265,683.3	3.2
Electric Customers (Commercial)	22,293	22,295	21,522	3.6	22,023.1	21,057.9	4.6
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	284,839	286,293	277,590	2.6	281,203.2	273,074.8	3.0
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	421	421	458	-8.1	431.6	455.0	-5.1
Department Store Sales (mil. of dol.)	36,434	34,671	33,899	7.5	36,689.5	34,247.9	7.1
Salt Lake City							
Non-Ag. Employment (Salt Lake and Tooele)(thous.)	300.3	298.0	307.2	-2.2	309.7	303.2	2.1
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	48.6	6.7	7.1	569.8	14.	14.6	1.8
New Dwelling Units	430	8	2	22,400	63.3	48.3	35.2
Postal Receipts (thous.)	4,312.5	4,616.2	3,621.9	19.1	4,362.3	4,048.0	-7.1
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	57,200	57,326	57,200	0.0	57,010.0	56,865.4	0.3
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	157	156	168	-6.5	162.9	167.8	-2.9
Telephones in Service (Business)	41,830	41,811	42,241	-1.0	41,971.1	41,708.5	0.6
Telephones in Service (Residential)	214,866	213,844	209,765	2.5	212,581.3	206,932.0	2.7
Ogden							
Non-Ag. Employment (Weber, Morgan, Davis)(thous.)	98.6	98.2	97.3	+0.2	97.9	96.7	1.2
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	4.1	4.2	5.0	31.5	4.9	5.0	-2.0
New Dwelling Units	12	42	7	71.4	22.7	39.9	-43.1
Postal Receipts	460.0	460.1	332.3	21.4	364.0	389.5	-6.6
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	22,121	22,290	21,996	2.4	21,916.8	21,489.8	2.4
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	92	91	81	-14.8	93.6	81.2	-9.2
Telephones in Service (Business)	6,991	7,023	6,834	1.9	7,022.6	6,903.9	1.7
Telephones in Service (Residential)	43,802	43,697	42,782	2.0	43,182.1	42,275.7	2.1
Mountainland (Utah, Wasatch, Summit Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	68.9	71.9	70.9	-2.8	73.1	72.2	1.3
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	28.	11.9	12.9	122.5	16.1	14.7	9.5
New Dwelling Units	140	167	295	-52.5	142.2	214.7	-33.8
Postal Receipts (thous.)	694.9	775.0	539.9	28.6	618.2	653.3	-5.4
Electric Customers (Residential)	53,752	53,613	32,454	65.0	54,072.1	32,147.6	68.2
Electric Customers (Commercial)	5,869	5,853	5,425	67.8	5,884.3	3,014.8	95.2
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	60,213	60,260	58,064	3.7	59,438.1	57,159.0	4.0
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	80	81	92	-13.0	86.9	94.6	-8.1
Provo							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)(Utah Co.)	63.0	63.8	63.7	-1.1	67.4	66.1	2.0
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	11.9	6.0	2.3	417.4	3.8	2.6	46.2
New Dwelling Units	9	48	62	-85.5	25.6	43.1	-40.6
Postal Receipts (thous.)	343.3	431.3	297.9	15.2	347.0	357.7	-3.0
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	16,584	16,411	15,133	2.8	15,639.8	15,048.0	3.9
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	36	33	42	-14.3	39.5	44.5	-11.2
Telephones in Service (Business)	6,387	6,317	6,331	0.9	6,133.3	6,225.0	1.7
Telephones in Service (Residential)	37,146	37,182	36,182	2.7	36,538.9	37,643.4	2.4
Central Utah (Juab, Millard, Sanpete, Sevier, Piute, Wayne)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	13.0	12.1	13.2	-1.5	12.8	13.2	-3.0
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	1.7	1.3	2.9	27.6	7.7	2.2	250.0
New Dwelling Units	70	26	64	9.4	37.5	35.2	6.5
Postal Receipts (thous.)	83.8	79.8	84.2	31.3	77.0	75.5	2.0
Electric Customers (Residential)	9,261	9,241	9,005	3.3	9,113.9	8,831.8	3.2
Electric Customers (Commercial)	1,702	1,732	1,905	-10.4	1,791.4	1,917.7	-6.3
Uintah Basin (Duchesne, Daggett, Uintah Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	11.8	10.9	11.1	1.8	11.0	11.3	-2.4
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	2.8	3.2	1.2	133.4	2.1	2.5	-16.0
New Dwelling Units	60	42	26	130.8	33.8	21.7	55.8
Postal Receipts (thous.)	80.8	99.1	70.3	14.8	77.9	64.4	21.0
Electric Customers (Residential)	4,132	4,122	4,896	3.2	5,008.3	4,804.4	4.2
Electric Customers (Commercial)	252	234	261	-3.5	238.0	264.8	-3.6
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	4,816	4,800	4,804	2.4	4,748.3	4,814.8	-1.4
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	5	5	7	-28.6		6.9	
Bear River (Box Elder, Cache, Rich Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	32.3	32.7	33.0	-1.5	6.0	31.1	-80.7
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	2.8	3.9	2.8	0.0	3.3	2.7	12.8
New Dwelling Units	46	61	59	-22.0	76.9	67.4	14.1
Postal Receipts (thous.)	236.7	292.4	215.2	10.0	224.8	228.6	-1.7
Electric Customers (Residential)	25,688	25,964	14,261	80.1	26,357.3	13,968.1	89.0
Electric Customers (Commercial)	3,192	3,224	1,706	87.1	3,300.8	1,691.8	95.1
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	25,188	25,317	23,892	5.4	24,258.0	23,631.6	2.7
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	48	49	49	-2.2	48.1	47.7	-3.4
Southeastern (Carbon, Emery, Grand, San Juan Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	16.9	16.3	19.9	-15.1	19.2	20.2	-5.0
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	7.2	4.4	2.5	188.0	3.4	2.5	36.0
New Dwelling Units	50	43	21	137.4	40.3	30.6	31.7
Postal Receipts (thous.)	70.3	80.9	59.1	19.0	na	na	na
Electric Customers (Residential)	11,153	11,162	10,867	2.6	11,066.8	10,635.9	4.1
Electric Customers (Commercial)	1,442	1,415	1,466	-1.6	1,424.2	1,404.5	1.4
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	9,864	9,716	9,110	8.3	9,376.8	8,830.8	6.2
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	14	14	15	-6.7	13.9	13.3	6.1
Southwestern (Beaver, Iron, Washington, Garfield, Kane Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	16.9	16.2	16.6	1.8	16.2	16.7	-3.0
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	6.0	6.3	2.3	160.9	4.3	4.5	-4.4
New Dwelling Units	51	147	43	18.6	78.0	70.8	10.2
Postal Receipts (thous.)	119.4	136.3	98.7	21.0	104.7	110.1	-5.0
Electric Customers (Residential)	1,718	1,714	na	na	na	na	na
Electric Customers (Commercial)	356	349	na	na	na	na	na

Cache County hosted the greatest number of industrial projects with 202 new buildings constructed from 1975 to 1980. Washington County with 167 new buildings, and Uintah County with 155 followed as the next most active non-metropolitan counties.

Unfortunately, building permit authorizations do not indicate the expansion into remodeled buildings nor the greater amount of space utilized in buildings wherein the firm already has partial use. However, new space constructed provides an insight into the trends of development within the state.

Conclusion

- Most of the development occurring in non-metropolitan Utah is directly related to natural resource extraction, manufacturing, and tourism.
- Much of the state can be characterized as "amenity-rich" and very conducive to quality-of-life features.
- Substantial wage savings may be realized by firms locating in non-metropolitan areas of the state.

It appears that more and more firms are recognizing the potential opportunities to be gained from profitable locations found in Utah's non-metropolitan counties.

BUSINESS STATISTICS
Sources and Footnotes

Sources

Agriculture farm marketings, livestock slaughter, farm prices: U.S. Department of Agriculture
Loans, Investments, deposits: Federal Reserve reports
Savings, Savings and Loan Association: Utah savings and loan institutions
U.S. Savings Bonds: U.S. Treasury Department
New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
Tax Collections: Utah State Tax Commission
Employment data: Utah Department of Employment Security
Construction: Dodge Construction Statistics and BEBR
Air Passengers: Salt Lake International Airport, statistics service
Traffic Count: Utah Department of Transportation, Travel Analysis Unit
Visits to State and National Parks and Monuments: U.S. Forest Service; Utah State Parks and Recreation Department
Truck and car sales: Utah Automobile Dealers Registrations Service Company
Telephone, electric, natural gas customers: cooperating Utah utility companies
Net Electric Power Utilized: cooperating Utah power companies
Crude Oil to Refineries: cooperating Utah oil refineries
Copper production: U.S. Bureau of Mines
Coal production: U.S. Department of Energy
Oil and gas production: State of Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining

Footnotes

* May not add to total due to rounding.
[a] End of Period, includes member banks of Federal Reserve System
[b] As of the close of business on last day of the month
[c] Current year - preliminary data; previous year - final figures.
[d] Includes nonprofit and religious
[e] Includes public schools and colleges
[f] Total new construction plus additions, alterations and repairs
[g] Beginning January 1979, data reported in metric tons; to convert metric tons to short tons, multiply by 1.10231
[h] Includes Salt Lake County and Bountiful
[i] Includes Weber and Morgan Counties
[j] Includes Orem and Springville
r Revised
x Increase from zero or decrease to zero
na Not available

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GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
UNIVERSITY OF UTAH, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

DARLENE MONTGOMERY
CONGRESS. INFO SERVICE
7101 WISCONSIN AVE
WASHINGTON, D C
20014

David P. Gardner, *President, University of Utah*
James H. Gardner, *Dean, Graduate School of Business*

BUREAU OF ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS RESEARCH

E. Dixon Bobo, *Director*
Frank C. Harmston, *Associate Director*

BEBR
graduate school of business
bureau of economic and business research
university of utah

STAFF OF THE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS RESEARCH

Boyd L. Fjeldsted
Rodney Weaver

Ronda Brinkerhoff
Kristin Stark
Paul Nielsen
Gayle Taylor
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Jim Wood
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